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Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 36
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to reproduce below the text of the message dated 21 March 1990 sent by His Excellency Jaime Paz Zamora, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, on the occasion of the assumption of office by the President of Namibia:

> I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of Namibia, on behalf of the people and Government of Bolivia and on my own behalf, our most enthusiastic support for the proclamation of the independence of the free, proud and sovereign Republic of Namibia.
>
> May the new dawn that is marked by this occasion be filled with the best omens for the prosperity and happiness of the Namibian people, as well as for your own personal good fortune.
>
> Jaime PAZ ZAMORA
> Constitutional President
> of the Republic of Bolivia

I should be grateful if you would have this message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hugo NAVAJAS-MOGRO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 April 1990 from the Representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the "Montelimar Declaration", signed by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on 3 April 1990 in Nicaragua (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this Declaration circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilia CASTRO de BARISH
Ambassador, Chargée d'affaires a.i.
of Costa Rica to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA-CORNEJO
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of
El Salvador to the United Nations

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the United Nations

(Signed) Javier SUAZO TOME
Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Honduras to the United Nations

(Signed) Alejandro SERRANO CALDERA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua to the United Nations

ANNEX

Montelimar Declaration

The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, meeting at Montelimar, Republic of Nicaragua, on 2 and 3 April 1990,

Bearing in mind the matters agreed upon in the various documents and declarations constituting the Esquipulas peace process which forms a single and indivisible whole, and inspired by the same patriotic and Central American spirit as has enabled the dialogue and negotiations held by the Central American Presidents to make a historic and decisive contribution for regional peace,

AGREE

1. To confirm the full validity of each and every commitment assumed in the Esquipulas process, and to renew the decision to implement the agreements reached in their entirety.

2. To express their satisfaction with the progress achieved for consolidating democracy in the region through fair and honest electoral processes that bear witness to the effectiveness and fulfilment of the political commitments assumed in the context of Esquipulas.

3. To express their pleasure at the successful outcome, on 25 February 1990, of the electoral process in the Republic of Nicaragua, because these elections were held in a completely free and honest environment, as witnessed by the numerous international observers.

To commend the guarantees extended by the Government of Nicaragua in fulfilment of the political commitments entered into at the various stages of the Esquipulas process, and to express their satisfaction with the agreements reached by the Transition Teams of the current Government and the Government-elect, to which they gave their moral support out of respect for the paramount decisions adopted by the Nicaraguan people.

Accordingly, the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras convey their thanks to the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, for promoting and reinforcing the process towards consolidating representative and pluralistic democracy in his country.

4. To confirm their pledge to continue promoting respect for human rights, which includes strengthening and improving their democratic systems for the purpose of fully ensuring: participation of all citizens in the political life of the country; independence and impartiality of the judiciary; and respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

5. To emphasize the urgent need for immediate demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, pursuant to the Joint Plan for demobilization, signed at the Tela

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Summit on 7 August 1989, and the Toncontin Agreement, signed in Honduras on 23 March 1990, and to express their satisfaction at the willingness shown by the parties involved to achieve that objective.

The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras applaud the immediate support given by the Government of Nicaragua to the aforesaid Agreement which they also fully support, so that peace may be restored in the country and the transfer of power carried out in absolutely normal conditions.

To support the Protocol of Procedure for the Transfer of Presidential Authority of the Republic of Nicaragua, and to request the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV) to take the necessary steps to ensure timely support for the demobilization and disarmament of the members of the Resistance who are inside or outside Nicaragua, a process which is to be initiated immediately and to be concluded no later than 25 April 1990.

The weapons to be received by ONUCA are to be destroyed in situ in the presence of representatives of other Central American Governments invited for this purpose by the relevant Government.

To urge the Government of the United States of America to continue supporting and contributing to the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance and to channel the funds approved for these forces to CIAV, so that the said funds are used for reintegrating both the ex-members of the Nicaraguan Resistance who have handed over their weapons to ONUCA, and their families, into the normal life of the country.

To express their thanks and recognition for the valuable co-operation of the Government of Honduras in demobilizing the Nicaraguan Resistance.

6. To thank the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States for their continued efforts in support of the Esquipulas process, and to reiterate their support for the work of ONUCA and CIAV.

7. To reaffirm the importance, for the consolidation of democracy, of integrating the irregular forces into political life, within the framework of the Esquipulas Agreements. In this regard, they expressed their satisfaction at the forthcoming resumption of talks between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) and at the agreements reached at Oslo between the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and the Unión Revolucionaria Nacionalista de Guatemala (URNG). The Central American countries also offered to serve as hosts for the meetings to be conducted in the context of these processes.

8. To condemn terrorist actions in the region and to reiterate their appeal for the cessation of violent action of all kinds that directly or indirectly harms the civilian population and to the production infrastructure, and to demand the immediate release of all persons being held by irregular forces or terrorist groups.

9. In accordance with point 7 of the Esquipulas II Agreement and in the light of the progress made in national reconciliation processes and in the consolidation and improvement of democracy, they decide that now is the time to promote and prepare a timetable for the pending negotiations in the matter of security, verification, control and limitation of arms. They therefore summon the Security Commission to meet in Costa Rica on 15 May 1990 for the purpose of continuing such negotiations.

10. Once the obstacles to peace have been overcome, it is necessary, in order to consolidate democracy, to face the economic challenge with determination; consequently, they decide that the next summit meeting should address the following issues in depth:

(a) The restructuring, strengthening and reactivation of regional economic integration;

(b) Movement towards an integrated system of production at the regional level;

(c) A restatement of the issues deriving from the external debt; and

(d) Better distribution of the social costs of the necessary adjustment of the economies.

To support the national economic adjustment programmes required for dealing with the serious economic and social problems of the area, the solution of which is vital for stabilizing the countries of the region. In this regard, they appeal to the international community to strengthen, consolidate and increase economic support for the region, for example, through the Luxembourg Agreement, direct co-operation and the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America. In this context, they reiterate the urgent need to provide Central America with additional financial resources on favourable terms.

To recognize the need to strengthen the activities of the public and private, national and international organizations which are helping to overcome political obstacles, solve social problems and promote economic development in the region. In this connection, they have expressed their satisfaction at the offers to contribute towards this end that have been made, on this occasion, by the Governments of Canada and Japan.

To express their conviction that, at this new stage, it is essential that the people and Government of Panama should be included in the efforts being made in the region to strengthen and improve the countries' democratic and pluralistic régimes which are committed to the economic and social development of their peoples. Being determined to make this concept a reality, and to support their efforts to restore to normal the political life of that country, while maintaining the strictest respect for the international legal order and, in particular, for the rules governing the co-existence of sovereign States, they decide to extend a fraternal invitation to the Government of Panama to participate actively in the processes of dialogue, negotiation and harmonization being carried out in these areas by the Governments of Central America.

To express their satisfaction at the progress achieved in implementing the Special Plan for Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC) as a valuable instrument of the Peace Plan, and to urge the parties concerned to enter into project-financing commitments within the context of the sectoral meetings sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They also stress that this arrangement should continue to receive budgetary support within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

To welcome the proposal, put forward by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, designed to extend their co-operation to the development and strengthening of national centres in the Central American countries, which would enable these centres to acquire a regional scope and significance in the sectors of education, health, agriculture and energy, and to acknowledge the contribution they are making to the achievement of peace in Central America.

11. To express their profound satisfaction with the process of ratification of the Protocol to the Constituent Treaty of the Central American Parliament, which will make possible the establishment of this Parliament, thus initiating a new stage in the Central American integration process.

12. To sign the Regional Co-operation Agreement to Eradicate Illegal Drug Trafficking, as an expression of their firm political will to co-operate closely in the joint endeavour to prevent and stand up to the risks deriving from illicit drug trafficking. In particular, they have stressed the importance of regional and international co-operation and of adopting laws that will make it possible to eradicate drug trafficking.

13. To express their satisfaction with the work done by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, and to reaffirm their support, encouraging it to continue its activities and evaluate the need for, and the advisability of, mustering sources of financing and flexible and innovative financial mechanisms for carrying out their programmes and projects. To this end, they agree to discuss the issue of "debt-for-environment" swaps at the next summit.

14. To support the implementation of development programmes for displaced, refugee and repatriate populations in Central America, while requesting the international community to maintain and increase support for the commitments they have undertaken up to now so as not to delay their fulfilment, and to express their support for the first international meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), shortly to be held at United Nations Headquarters.

15. To reaffirm that the health of the Central American peoples is a political priority which involves maintaining and studying in depth joint actions in the health sector, as a bridge for peace and understanding between the peoples of the area. To this end, they have decided to direct their ministers of health, to evaluate immediately the achievements, over the last five years, of the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama (PPSCAP) and formulate a new health initiative for Central America. To this end, they request the co-operation of the Pan-American Health Organization and the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), among others.

16. They decide to convene during the second quarter of the current year at the regular meeting to be held in the Republic of Guatemala.

17. The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras wish to congratulate the people and Government of Nicaragua for their fraternal hospitality, which contributed decisively towards creating a frank and constructive atmosphere which will surely further the Central American peace effort.

DONE at Montelimar, Republic of Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990.

Oscar ARIAS SANCHEZ
President of the Republic
of Costa Rica

Alfredo CRISTIANI BURKARD
President of the Republic
of El Salvador

Vinicio CEREZO AREVALO
President of the Republic
of Guatemala

Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS
President of the Republic
of Honduras

Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 April 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 April 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 April 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 10 April 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its enclosure were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

APPENDIX

Letter dated 10 April 1990 from Mr. Kenan Atakol
to the Secretary-General

Security Council resolution 649 (1990), in its paragraph 5, calls on the parties concerned to "refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation". Since the adoption of that resolution on 12 March 1990, the Greek Cypriot side has engaged in the following activities that are in contradiction with the above call of the Security Council.

1. Violation of the buffer zone and the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and hostile demonstrations.

Both before and after the adoption of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), five Greek Cypriots, one of them a soldier of the Greek Cypriot so-called "National Guard", had illegally entered the TRNC for trouble-making purposes. They were arrested by the Turkish Cypriot police, brought to trial and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Two of them have completed their sentences and have been returned to South Cyprus through the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Using those provoked incidents as a pretext, Greek Cypriot leadership has organized demonstrations of students, which have fueled feelings of hostility and impeded movement between the south and the north. All entry into the TRNC through the Ledra Palace border gate, even by diplomats serving on the island, have been effectively blocked. Rather than advising calm and common sense, the Greek Cypriot leaders have treated the offenders as heroes and encouraged further violations and confrontation between the two sides. Those demonstrations, like the Greek Cypriot demonstrations of July 1989, have been dominated by themes of enosis and Greek chauvinism and have exposed the deeply belligerent mood prevailing in the south against the Turkish Cypriot people.

2. The resolution of the European Parliament.

On 15 March 1990, only three days after the adoption of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), the Greek/Greek Cypriot side, disturbed by a United Nations resolution devoid of vindictive propaganda elements, have engineered a completely one-sided resolution in the European Parliament, grossly inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Council resolution 649. The resolution of the European Parliament, which aimed at nothing but accusing and discrediting the Turkish Cypriot side and its leadership, was hailed as a propaganda victory and immediately put to use in the service of Greek Cypriot disinformation tactics. Over the years, the Greek Cypriots have accumulated resolutions, which lack any moral or political weight, from international forums where the Turkish Cypriot side is not represented. The present situation is adequate testimony to the fact that this deplorable practice has only made a negotiated solution more difficult. The resolution of the European Parliament, coming immediately after Security Council resolution 649 (1990) provides a clear contrast between the road to a fair and negotiated settlement and propaganda tactics that erode the chances for such a settlement.

3. Activities in the United States Congress.

Following the New York meeting, during which Mr. Vassiliou did nothing positive or constructive, he went to Washington to alert the Greek lobby to take up arms against the Turkish side. The occasion of the review by the Congress of foreign assistance for the fiscal year 1991 was again ritualistically abused by the Greek lobby, whose past record shows that it is not interested in promoting reconciliation and a compromise settlement in Cyprus, but only acts as the mouthpiece of Greek and Greek Cypriot interests, and whose views and actions, therefore, are neither fair, nor balanced.

4. The Inter-parliamentary Union meeting in south Cyprus.

The annual Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting was held in south Cyprus from 2 to 7 April 1990. The occasion was seized by the Greek Cypriot side as an opportunity for an all-out propaganda offensive to vilify the Turkish Cypriot people and to distort the facts about the Cyprus question. Participating parliamentarians were prevented from contacting or visiting the north, which was easily accessible to them from the Ledra Palace border gate. The Speaker of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, Mr. Lissarides, in a letter addressed to the participants, openly called upon and advised them not to contact the legitimate representatives of the Turkish Cypriot people. Invitations sent to the participants from the north were either not distributed or confiscated. Parliamentarians who attempted to cross over to the north were, in many cases, physically barred or dissuaded from doing so by Greek Cypriot demonstrators who kept the Ledra Palace border gate effectively closed. Only the very daring and persistent succeeded in coming to the north, some only through the assistance of UNFICYP. During the meeting, all telephone, telex and telefax communication with the north was cut off. Mr. Vassiliou and other Greek Cypriot leaders took advantage of this situation to misuse the occasion to attack the Turkish side in their statements in the IPU meetings. Finally, a Greek Cypriot draft resolution, which contained paragraphs based on the traditional Greek Cypriot propaganda themes and demands that are incompatible with Security Council resolution 649 (1990), was pushed through the conference. Naturally, both the approach and the major elements of Council resolution 649 (1990) were missing in the Greek Cypriot draft.

5. The Greek Cypriot rearmament campaign.

The Greek Cypriot leadership is pursuing its programme of arms purchases and other rearmament measures. The Defence Minister of the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus has recently once again paid a visit to France, which is the only permanent member of the Security Council selling sophisticated weapons and military equipment to the Greek Cypriot side. He has announced that the latest expenditure on various categories of military hardware amounts to 220 million United States dollars. The Greek Cypriot military build-up is taking place against a background of aggressive warmongering rhetoric, which is also fed by provocative statements from the Greek Ambassador in south Cyprus.

6. Terrorism in south Cyprus and EOKA activities.

There has been an upsurge of radicalism in south Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot communist party, AKEL, has warned that terrorist organizations are being formed. This has been followed by bomb explosions, one of them at the Omeriye Mosque in south Nicosia. There have been persistent efforts to revive the EOKA terrorist organization, the aim of which is the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. It should also be noted that the ground is being prepared for the return to south Cyprus of Nicos Sampson, the EOKA gunman and the puppet "president" of the Greek coup of 15 July 1974. The escalation of unlawful acts in south Cyprus and tensions arising from Greek Cypriot actions have recently led to a public expression of justified concern by one permanent member of the Security Council, to which the Greek Cypriot spokesman has expressed a negative reaction.

7. The new Greek Cypriot strategy of internationalization.

During the recent meetings of the Greek Cypriot so-called "National Council", Mr. Vassiliou and the leaders of Greek Cypriot political parties have taken a stand against the continuation of the negotiating process and have instead decided to formulate a strategy based on a new propaganda campaign and the internationalization of the Cyprus question. The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister has been entrusted with the task of preparing a report on the main points of this new strategy. Mr. Kyprianou's mouthpiece, the Greek Cypriot daily Eleftherotipia, has hailed this development as a "return to the policy of internationalization after two years of wasted dialogue". Not only the "rejectionist front" of Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Lissarides, but also Mr. Clerides, the mentor of Mr. Vassiliou, has begun to oppose and to pose pre-conditions for the continuation of the negotiating process.

It is our considered view that all the acts to which I have referred above are incompatible with the call of the Security Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 649 (1990). Since the New York meeting and the adoption of Council resolution 649 (1990), the Turkish Cypriot side has been occupied with the presidential and parliamentary elections in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to take place on 22 April and 6 May 1990, respectively. But the Greek Cypriot side has not felt the need even to restrain its hostile actions, which exacerbate tension in the island, poison the political atmosphere and adversely affect the chances of an early resumption of a meaningful dialogue. These hostile and provocative acts, undertaken, instigated or supported, by the Greek Cypriot leadership are eroding the basis of Council resolution 649 (1990) and pre-empting its implementation through talks on an equal footing in order to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation. The call of the Security Council to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation is addressed to both parties, and the Greek Cypriot side should be reminded of the responsibility it is assuming by insisting on a policy of confrontation and hostility against the Turkish Cypriots.

We trust that Your Excellency, under your mission of good offices reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 649 (1990), will take the necessary steps that are urgently needed in order to prevent a further deterioration in the situation and

call upon the Greek Cypriot side to refrain from all actions and activities incompatible with the concept of negotiations to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution. As one of the parties to whom Council resolution 649 (1990) is addressed, the Turkish Cypriot side should also like to request you to bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the President and members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention that the letters dated 27 March and 12 April 1990, addressed to you from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, and circulated as documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/44/932-S/21212) and (A/44/937-S/21245), are in abuse of the processes and the mechanisms that have been established in the United Nations system in order to promote the cause of the Organization which, among other things, as we all know, is to offer a platform for co-operation and conciliation.

In requesting the circulation of the above-mentioned letters, a practice repeated on numerous occasions in the past, the Permanent Representative of Turkey creates a climate of controversy and promotes an entity which was condemned strongly and unequivocably by the Security Council when resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) were adopted. To request the Secretary-General to circulate letters and statements emanating from and expressing the views of an illegitimate entity as a document of the Security Council, is an act involving contempt for the very same Security Council which condemned this illegal entity and at the same time requested all United Nations Member States not to recognize it. This behaviour can only be characterized as abusive and insultive to both the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

Suffice it to say that the letter dated 27 March, mentioned above, was used by the Permanent Representative of Turkey to attack the European Parliament, a body outside the structure of the United Nations, expressing the views and opinions of the European Economic Community (EEC), the very Community that Turkey has already applied to join. Turkey has this time gone far beyond the tolerable by accusing the European Parliament of gross bias, adopting worse than useless resolutions and bizarre paragraphs, and arrogating themselves the right to subvert the democratic process or the judiciary.

Nevertheless, it is for the EEC organs in general and the European Parliament in particular, to reply to the Turkish invective and calumny. But at the same time, it is also for the Secretariat to take appropriate steps to put an end to such permissive practices and behaviour. If this practice is allowed to continue, the Republic of Cyprus will be forced to respond and take appropriate action.

My Government's view is that the duty of Turkey's Permanent Representative is to assist the Secretary-General in his good offices mission. Mr. Askin's behaviour undoubtedly undermines and frustrates the effectiveness of the Secretary-General's efforts in his endeavours to achieve a negotiated settlement on the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if the present letter and the European Parliament's resolution annexed hereto were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the resolution on Cyprus adopted by the European Parliament on 15 March 1990

The European Parliament,

Aware that for the last 15 years the island of Cyprus has been illegally divided,

Aware that the European Commission in its opinion of 17 December 1989 states firmly that the Cyprus problem influences particularly the political terms of the request for Turkish accession the EC,

Noting the many previous demands of the European Parliament for a just solution to the Cyprus problem,

Acknowledging the political, cultural and religious complexity of the problems of Cyprus,

Believing that the overwhelming majority of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots desire a peaceful and united Cyprus which guarantees the political, civil and human rights of ALL Cypriots,

Supporting the dedicated and positive efforts which have been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene negotiations between the President of Cyprus, Mr. George Vassiliou and Mr. Rauf Denktash,

Appreciating the positive negotiating stance being taken by the President of the Republic of Cyprus,

Condemning the actions of Mr. Denktash to attempt to alter the Secretary-General's mandate which led to the collapse of the United Nations initiative on Wednesday, 28 February,

Further condemning the detention of five young Greek Cypriots in the disengaged zone by the Turkish occupation forces,

Believing that the vast majority of Turkish Cypriots also deplore the spoiling tactics of Mr. Denktash,

Calls on the President of the Parliament to:

Urge member States to make their voice heard in opposition to the Denktash moves in New York;

Urge the Turkish Government to demonstrate the will and the spirit of co-operation with a view to resuming the intra-community negotiations according to international law and the resolutions of the United Nations so as to find an acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem;

Ask the Foreign Ministers meeting in political co-operation to consider how best to give support to those progressive Turkish Cypriot community leaders who are prepared to negotiate honestly with the Cyprus Government under the auspices of the United Nations;

Demand the immediate release of the young people illegally imprisoned by the Turkish occupation forces;

Urge the Cypriots to maintain the dignity which has characterized their cause by remaining calm in a climate of growing tension;

Call on the Foreign Ministers to present regular reports to the Parliament on their actions to promote a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

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THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you to transmit the annexed communiqué concerning the agreements reached on 19 April 1990 in Nicaragua, which was issued on 20 April 1990 by the Office of Diplomatic Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of my country.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR

Annex

Communiqué issued on 20 April 1990 by the Office of Diplomatic Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain

The Spanish Government expresses its satisfaction at the agreements reached yesterday between the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan resistance and representatives of the President-elect announcing the cease-fire and setting out a definitive demobilization plan to be implemented between 25 April and 10 June. The Spanish Government extends its congratulations to all who participated in and made possible the signing of such important agreements, fully confident that they represent a decisive step towards national reconciliation and the establishment of a stable and lasting peace in Central America.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 20 April 1990 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the declaration of the special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990.

I should like to request that the declaration and the annexes thereto be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lt. Gen. Peter D. ZUZE
President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

ANNEX

Declaration of the special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990

1. Twenty-three years ago, the United Nations assumed direct responsibility for Namibia and established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal administering authority for the Territory until independence. On 21 March 1990, that responsibility was fulfilled when Namibia attained freedom and independence.

2. It is with great joy that the United Nations Council for Namibia, meeting in special session at Windhoek, capital of the new nation, greets the people of Namibia on the occasion of their independence.

3. The achievement of this lofty goal is a fitting tribute to the heroism and determination of the Namibian people in their long and difficult struggle for national liberation in which the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) played the leading role. The sacrifices suffered by the Namibians and the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness their leaders have displayed in the political and diplomatic arena have been of crucial importance for Namibia's accession to independence.

4. For more than a century Namibians were denied freedom. And yet this denial did not distance them from the faith and values that freedom compels. They have remained true to that faith and those values when truth was denied them. They have been just when justice was kept beyond their reach. They have shown strength where history had made them weak. Their hopes have endured a hundred years of unfulfilled promises. Today those hopes have been finally realized.

5. The struggle and determination of the Namibian people have been infused by international support, assistance and solidarity. The role played by the United Nations as a whole in this regard has been unique and historic. The commitment of Member States to the Namibian cause has been reflected in the activities of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. The Security Council ensured the critical implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia, and its completion under the guidance of the Secretary-General. Indeed, the fulfilment of this mandate is a tribute to the strength, resilience and capacity of the world body.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia notes with appreciation the very important and inspiring address of H.E. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, at the commencement of the meeting.

7. The Council expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Namibia for the invitation extended to the Council to hold its special plenary meetings at Windhoek an for the facilities provided for that purpose, which have contributed to the success of the meeting, and in particular for the very generous and warm hospitality accorded to the participants, observers and secretariat staff throughout their stay in Namibia.

8. The United Nations Council for Namibia places on record its deep appreciation of the support extended to the Namibian people by the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the front-line States, and the many other nations, non-governmental organizations and individuals who have selflessly devoted themselves to the Namibian cause.

9. For more than two decades the mission of the Council has been inspired, invigorated and given direction by the steadfastness of the Namibian people and the solidarity of the international community. The Council is proud of the assistance it has been able to extend to the Namibian people throughout its existence. While expressing deep appreciation for the generosity extended by freedom loving peoples, the Council calls upon all to address with equal fervour and concern the immense challenges facing the new nation.

10. The Council recognizes that some of its current programmes and activities remain incomplete. In this connection the Council decides to immediately arrange, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, to co-ordinate the smooth transfer of the programmes, activities, and assets of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Government of the Republic of Namibia.

11. The Council shares the commitment of the world community that independent Namibia be assured of complete territorial integrity, security of frontiers, sovereignty over its resources as well as unhindered and equal opportunity for its citizens to realize their full human potential.

12. We pay special tribute to the wisdom and vision with which members of Namibia's Constituent Assembly worked out a Constitution for the new nation in openness and harmony. The pace and diligence with which they completed their work reflect Namibia's determination to be free.

13. The Republic of Namibia has now assumed its rightful place in the comity of nations. On this solemn occasion, when the mandate entrusted to it by the world community stands fulfilled, the United Nations Council for Namibia is proud to recommend to the General Assembly its own dissolution.

14. Today we celebrate the dawn of a new era and welcome the rise of a new star on the African continent. The Namibian people have finally regained liberty and are now working towards the establishment of an equal and just society.

15. Namibia, we salute you.

APPENDIX I

Resolution of thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having met in special plenary meeting at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990 in fulfilment of its mandate to the people of Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Profoundly moved by the generous welcome and affection it has received from the people of Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the very important and inspiring address of His Excellency Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, at the commencement of the meeting,

Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Namibia for the invitation extended to the Council to hold its special plenary meeting at Windhoek and for the facilities provided for that purpose, which have contributed to the success of the meeting, and in particular for the very generous and warm hospitality accorded to the participants, observers and secretariat staff throughout their stay in Namibia.

APPENDIX II

Resolution

The United Nations Council for Namibia

1. Pays tribute to the leadership provided to the United Nations Council for Namibia by Ambassador Peter D. Zuze, President of the Council for Namibia;

2. Recalls the steadfast support the Council has received from the Government and people of Zambia, as personified most recently in Ambassador Zuze;

3. Places on record its deep sense of gratitude, affection and appreciation.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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25 April 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 23 April 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him the following documents:

(a) The definitive cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the YATAMA Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance under the auspices of His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo (see annex I);

(b) The effective and definitive cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance under the auspices of His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo (see annex II);

(c) The addendum to the Toncontín Agreement (see annex III).

We should be grateful if you would have the present note and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX I

Definitive cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance under the auspices of His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo

1. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, duly represented by General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and, for the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance, Commander Osorno Colleman agree to establish formally by means of the present document, with effect from 00.00 hours on the 20th day of the month of April 1990, a definitive cease-fire which shall be strictly observed by both parties.

2. With effect from the date of the definitive cease-fire, the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertake to cease all forms of military hostilities as well as all other types of operations that might lead to a renewal of hostilities.

3. In order to ensure strict observance of the cease-fire, the personnel of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo shall verify effective observance of the cease-fire.

In order to make it possible for the cease-fire to be verified by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and by His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, "security zones" shall be established. See annex 1.

4. Both the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo shall make the necessary arrangements for verification of the cease-fire.

5. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes on 25 April 1990 to withdraw its military, paramilitary and security forces from the "security zones" and from all adjacent localities within 10 kilometres of the borders of the said zones. Once the withdrawal of these forces has been completed, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes not to mobilize any member of its military, paramilitary or security forces within 10 kilometres around the "security zones" and not to permit its military aircraft and helicopters to overfly the said zones.

The withdrawal of these forces from the "security zones" and the adjacent areas shall be verified by ONUCA and by His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, who shall also monitor the relocation of the said forces to other localities.

6. With effect from the date of this Agreement, all members of the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance present in Nicaragua shall proceed without delay to the "security zones" to carry out the various stages of demobilization.

7. The military, paramilitary and security forces of the Government of Nicaragua shall facilitate the unimpeded passage of members of the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance proceeding to the "security zones".

8. Communication and mobility from one zone to another shall be authorized under the co-ordination of ONUCA.

9. The Government of Nicaragua undertakes to respect the liberty, security and physical and moral integrity of the members of the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance and of their family members.

10. CIAV shall transport and deliver humanitarian assistance to the members of the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their family members in the "security zones".

11. The general services normally provided in the "security zones" and their environs shall continue to be provided.

12. The Government of Nicaragua and the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance shall co-operate with CIAV and ONUCA in the performance of their functions.

13. The Government of Nicaragua undertakes to clear the mines from the frontier areas of Río Coco and Bismona mined by the Sandinist People's Army. The "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance undertakes to provide all information in its possession regarding zones which it knows to be mined. The military authorities shall indicate the routes from which mines have been cleared for their use in the unimpeded passage of members of "YATAMA" and their family members.

His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, under whose auspices the present Agreement is concluded, has agreed solemnly to proclaim this bilateral cease-fire as well as to co-operate and assist to the fullest of his ability in the disarmament, the verification of the effective and definitive cease-fire between the parties, the monitoring of the designated "security zones" in which the armed forces of the "YATAMA" Atlantic Front of the Nicaraguan Resistance will assemble and any other tasks of a humanitarian and social nature deriving from the above-mentioned activities.

Finally, His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo expresses his satisfaction at the patriotic decisions taken and joins with the signatories in giving thanks to the Lord for His assistance in opening the eyes of the contending parties.

For their part the undersigned, on behalf of and representing President-Elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, endorse the present definitive Cease-fire Agreement in its entirety, and pledge to observe it strictly as from 25 April 1990.

DONE in the city of Managua this 18th day of the month of April 1990.

(Signed)

OSORNO COLLEMAN
Commander and Chief of the
"YATAMA" Atlantic Front of
the Nicaraguan Resistance

(Signed)

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
General
Government of the Republic
of Nicaragua

(Signed)

MIGUEL CARDINAL OBANDO Y BRAVO

(Signed)

ANTONIO LACAYO
Representative of the elected
Government of Nicaragua

Annex 1

The present annex forms an integral part of the Cease-fire Agreement.

1. Security areas 1 and 2 shall be those indicated on the 1:1,000,000, 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 scale maps.

Annex 2

The present annex forms an integral part of the Cease-fire Agreement.

18 April

1. Signature of the definitive cease-fire.

23 April

1. Withdrawal of the concentration of the Sandinist People's Army and security forces from the security zones and adjacent areas.

Annex 3

25 April

1. YATAMA members begin to proceed from the banks of the Río Coco to security zone No. 1.

8 May

1. Installation of ONUCA observers to verify the cease-fire.

2. Arrival of the ONUCA contingent in the security zones.

3. Installation of CIAV in the security zones.

4. All YATAMA forces must be within the security zones.

18 May

1. Completion of demobilization in zones 1 and 2.

ANNEX II

Effective and Definitive Cease-fire Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance under the auspices of His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo

1. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, duly represented by the Minister of Defence, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and the Nicaraguan Resistance, duly represented by Oscar Sobalvarro "Commander Rubén", chief negotiator, and Aquilino Ruiz Robleto "Commander Minita", chief negotiator for the Wenceslao Aviles Central Front, agree to establish formally by means of the present document, with effect from 12 noon on the 19th day of the month of April 1990, an effective and definitive cease-fire, which shall be strictly observed by both parties.

2. With effect from the date of the effective and definitive cease-fire, the Nicaraguan Resistance and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertake to cease all forms of military hostilities as well as all other types of operation that might lead to a renewal of hostilities.

3. In order to ensure strict observance of this effective and definitive cease-fire, the personnel of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo shall verify effective observance of the cease-fire in accordance with the attached schedule.

4. In order to make it possible for the effective and definitive cease-fire to be verified by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and by His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, "security zones" shall be established in the previously agreed areas, as noted in the Annex hereto.

5. Both the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo shall make the necessary arrangements for verification of the effective and definitive cease-fire.

6. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes in the period from 19 to 21 April to withdraw its military, paramilitary and security forces from the "security zones" and from all adjacent localities within 20 kilometres of the borders of the said zones, save in those villages to be agreed on in each zone where a skeleton police force shall remain to maintain order, verified by ONUCA and Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, and in the exclusion zones specified in the Act annexed hereto. Once the withdrawal of these forces has been completed, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes not to mobilize any member of its military, paramilitary or security forces within 20 kilometres around the "security zones" and not to permit its military aircraft and helicopters to overfly the said zones, save in the corridors established in the Act annexed hereto.

7. The withdrawal of these forces from the "security zones" and from the adjacent areas shall be verified by ONUCA and by Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, who shall also monitor the relocation of the said forces to other localities.

8. With effect from the date of this Agreement, all combatants of the Nicaraguan Resistance present in Nicaragua shall proceed without delay to the "security zones" to carry out the various stages of the demobilization process.

9. The military, paramilitary and security forces of the Government of Nicaragua shall not hinder the unimpeded passage of combatants of the Nicaraguan Resistance proceeding to the "security zones".

10. The leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance shall be authorized to communicate and to move from one zone to another, under the co-ordination of ONUCA.

11. The Government of Nicaragua undertakes to respect the liberty, security and physical and moral integrity of members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and of their family members.

12. CIAV shall transport and deliver humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance troops and their family members in the "security zones".

13. The general services normally provided in the "security zones" and their environs shall continue to be provided.

14. The Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance shall co-operate with CIAV, ONUCA and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo in the performance of their functions.

His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, under whose auspices the present Agreement is concluded, has agreed solemnly to proclaim this bilateral cease-fire as well as to co-operate and assist to the fullest of his ability in all stages of the demobilization process, the verification of the effective and definitive cease-fire between the parties, the monitoring of the designated "security zones" in which the armed forces of the Resistance will assemble and any other tasks of a humanitarian and social nature deriving from the above-mentioned activities.

Finally, His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo expresses his satisfaction at the patriotic decisions taken and joins with the signatories in giving thanks to the Lord for His assistance in opening the eyes of the contending parties.

DONE in the city of Managua this 18th day of the month of April 1990.

For the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua

(Signed)

General Humberto ORTEGA SAAVEDRA

For the Nicaraguan Resistance

(Signed)

Oscar SOBALVARRO
"Commander Rubén"

(Signed)

Aquilino RUIZ ROBLETO
"Commander Minita"

(Signed)

H.E. Miguel Cardinal OBANDO Y BRAVO

For their part, the undersigned, on behalf of and representing President-Elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, endorse the present effective and definitive Cease-fire Agreement in its entirety and pledge to observe it strictly as from 25 April 1990.

(Signed)

Antonio LACAYO

(Signed)

Carlos HURTADO

(Signed)

Luis SANCHEZ

(Signed)

Leopoldo NAVARRO

(Signed)

Roberto FERREY

ACT ESTABLISHING THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

1. "Demilitarized zone" shall mean that area lying within 20 kilometres of the security zone.

2. In the demilitarized zone, there shall be no artillery, no offensive troops of any kind, no militia and no paramilitary or security forces.

3. "Exclusion zone" shall mean, for verification purposes, the installations and brigade command posts which, being situated within 20 kilometres of the demilitarized zone, shall remain frozen under the supervision of ONUCA, one or two members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the Sandinist People's Army and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo.

In zone No. 1 San Rafael and Las Cuchillas. In zone No. 2 Walala. In zone No. 3 Río Blanco. In zone No. 4 Santo Domingo. In zone No. 5 Nueva Guinea.

4. The police of the villages situated within the demilitarized zone shall be disarmed.

5. The following air corridors shall be established:

   (a) Managua-Ocotal-Wiwili;

   (b) Managua-San Pedro del Norte-Puerto Cabesas;

   (c) Managua-Juigalpa-Bluefields;

   (d) Managua-San Carlos-San Juan del Norte.

6. Co-ordination groups shall be established to solve the security problems, and shall co-ordinate, through ONUCA, the air and land traffic.

Annex

Schedule of activities to be carried out during the process of the demobilization of the resistance forces

No.	ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT	EFFECTIVE TIME-LIMIT TO BE OBSERVED
1.	Signing of the effective and definitive "Cease-fire" Agreement between the Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance	18-04-90
2.	Entry into force of the cease-fire	19-04-90 12 noon
3.	Withdrawal of the military forces of the Sandinist People's Army, security forces and paramilitary forces from the "security zones" and adjacent localities	19-04-90 to 21-04-90
4.	Resistance forces begin to proceed to the "security zones"	19-04-90 after 12 noon

No.	ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT	EFFECTIVE TIME-LIMIT TO BE OBSERVED
5.	CIAV begins to distribute humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance troops located in the "security zones"	19-04-90 12 noon
6.	Verification of the withdrawal of troops of the Government of Nicaragua by ONUCA and by Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo	22-04-90
7.	Arrival in the country of the first United Nations peace-keeping forces (ONUCA)	22-04-90
8.	ONUCA proceeds to the "security zones"	22-04-90
9.	All Nicaraguan Resistance forces are assembled in the "security zones"	25-04-90

ANNEX III

Addendum to the Toncontín Agreement

The Negotiating Committee of the Nicaraguan Resistance and the delegation representing the President-Elect of Nicaragua, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, in view of the signing of the effective and definitive Cease-fire Agreement concluded this day between the Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance, declare to the people of Nicaragua and to the international community the following:

1. That we are deeply pleased that voluntary disarmament of the Resistance forces still remaining in the Republic of Honduras has been achieved this day, in full compliance with the Toncontín Agreement, and that the effective and definitive Cease-fire Agreement has also been signed this day under the auspices of His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo.

2. That, in order for the demobilization process to be carried out in a climate of security and order, which will safeguard life and ensure that the peaceful work of the members of the Resistance may proceed normally, we have agreed that the disarmament of the Resistance forces should commence on 25 April in the afternoon and that their full demobilization should be completed no later than 10 June 1990.

3. That the voluntary handing over of weapons shall, like that which took place today in the Republic of Honduras, take place in the presence of international bodies (ONUCA, CIAV) and His Eminence Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo.

For his part, His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo expresses his satisfaction at the patriotic decisions taken and joins with the signatories in giving thanks to the Lord for His assistance in opening the eyes of the contending parties.

Managua, 18 April 1990

(Signed)

Oscar SAAVEDRA
"Commander Rubén"

(Signed)

Antonio LACAYO

(Signed)

H.E. Miguel Cardinal OBANDO Y BRAVO

UNITED
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Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 24 April 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 April 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to communicate the following in relation to the terrorists activities perpetrated in South Cyprus against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus:

In an interview published in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of 1 April 1990, Greek Cypriot political party leader, Mr. Glafkos Clerides noted that certain circles in the Greek Cypriot community believed that the framework for a Cyprus settlement could be changed and that all their efforts were directed towards bringing about this change. Mr. Clerides, referring to the recent explosion at the Omeriye Mosque in South Nicosia, revealed that the fuse used in detonating the bomb planted in that Mosque was of the same type that had been used to explode bombs soon after the election of the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. George Vassiliou, to provoke confrontation between the left and the right. Mr. Clerides further observed that the parts of the bomb which were found at the site of the explosion indicated that it was of the same type distributed to a number of Greek Cypriot National Guard units.

It was also reported in the Greek Cypriot press of 1 April 1990 that the Greek Cypriot Minister of the Interior, Mr. Benjamin, referred to the presence of "illegal groups" in South Cyprus and confirmed their possession of a great number of weapons. Mr. Benjamin reportedly expressed the serious concern of his administration over this issue. Mr. Benjamin, in response to journalists' questions in connection with the weapons, illegal groups and their activities in South Cyprus, referred to a crime in Limassol and the bombing of the Omeriye Mosque and disclosed that a large number of weapons, numbering between 5,000-6,000, were in the hands of unauthorized persons in South Cyprus and that these weapons had been stolen from the Greek Cypriot National Guard and the Greek Cypriot Police Force armories during the Greek-engineered coup d'état of 1974. Though the number of weapons which made up the arms cache recently discovered in Larnaca by the Greek Cypriot police is negligible compared to the number of weapons in the hands of unauthorized groups, the cache's composition, nevertheless, clearly reveals the gravity of the situation prevailing South Cyprus.

The latest revelations by Greek Cypriot leaders in connection with the upsurge of terrorist activities in South Cyprus, and their nature, are serious matters which should be watched closely. According to these revelations, there are organized groups in South Cyprus who oppose any kind of negotiated settlement with the Turkish Cypriots and are instigating violence against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. These groups have shown that they can, and will, resort to terrorism in order to create tension and animosity in the island. One equally worrying aspect of the problem is that these groups are potentially capable of creating havoc on a large scale. Also, the discovery of Greek Cypriot National Guard weapons and equipment in the hands of such terrorist groups, have shown that the National Guard armories are, one way or another, easily accessible to these

groups. Though they still lack the necessary will and determination to combat it, and so far have taken no serious measures in this regard, the fact that even members of the Greek Cypriot administration are now expressing concern over the whole issue of terrorism, suffices to show that the potential threat of widespread violence in the island is highly significant.

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Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 May 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the further escalation of repression by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Since my letter to you on 15 February 1990 (A/44/920-S/21151), more Palestinians, including children, have been killed or wounded. According to a recent report of the DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights, 893 Palestinians including 216 children under 16 years of age, were killed between the beginning of the intifadah in December 1987 and 9 April 1990. Al-Fajr reported on 12 April 1990 that during March 1990, 20 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli Army, including 9 children under 18, and hundreds were wounded.

Harsh collective punishment continues to be imposed widely. Al-Fajr reported on 9 April 1990 that at a press conference on 5 April the Israeli Public Committee against Torture had condemned the torture of Palestinians during interrogation by police and security officers. Representatives of the Committee said that lawyers and human rights organizations had recently been hearing with "depressing regularity" reports of torture during the intifadah. The same issue of Al-Fajr reported that six Arab Knesset members had demanded, following a visit to Ansar 3 detention camp on 4 April, the release of all Palestinians under administrative detention and the closure of the camp. The Knesset members had condemned the harsh conditions in the camp, where 753 administrative detainees, 3,888 sentenced prisoners and 1,406 suspects awaiting trial were being held.

The Israeli authorities continue to commit other violations of Palestinian rights in the occupied Palestinian territory. The daily Ha'aretz reported on

12 April 1990 that, on the previous day, the eve of Good Friday, some 20 armed Jewish families, singing and clapping, had moved into St. John's Hospice near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This unprecedented Jewish move into a Muslim or Christian district of the Old City had sparked protests and international condemnation. On 23 April The New York Times reported that the Israeli Government had acknowledged that it had secretly provided the settlers with nearly $2 million for the purchase of the Hospice. It was also reported that a lower Israeli court had ordered their eviction but that the Supreme Court would take up the case shortly.

On 19 April, The Washington Post reported that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was "hurriedly seeking" to establish new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories before leaving office. It was reported that the newly appointed person to oversee the new drive had launched a "crash program" to break ground for four new settlements in the next few weeks and to install permanent housing at Jewish-occupied sites in the West Bank cities of Nablus and Hebron. It was also reported that settlers had already begun work at a new settlement, Duqit, located just north of Gaza City.

Deeply alarmed at the extreme gravity of the settlement activities and the increasing incidents of oppression and mounting number of victims, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People deplores once again the repressive policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which are in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and are contrary to the provisions of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The Committee considers that the adoption of urgent measures by the Security Council to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/233 of 20 April 1989 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, is imperative. The Committee also appeals to you and to the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt intensified measures to alleviate the suffering of the unarmed Palestinian civilians under the occupation, especially women and children.

The Committee wishes to stress once again the urgent necessity to advance towards a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question in accordance with the principles reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989, and reiterates its appeal to you and to all concerned to intensify efforts to attain this essential objective.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS
TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND
PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the texts of the following:

(a) The Joint Political Declaration of the Dublin Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its Member States, the Countries of Central America and Panama, and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as Co-operating Countries, held on 9 and 10 April 1990 (annex I);

(b) The Joint Economic Communiqué issued by the European Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama, resulting from the Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its Member States, the States of Central America and Panama, and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as Co-operating Countries, held at Dublin on 9 and 10 April 1990 (annex II).

The original languages of these two documents are English, French and Spanish.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francis Mahon HAYES
Ambassador

ANNEX I

JOINT POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE DUBLIN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES, THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA, AND COLOMBIA, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA AS COOPERATING COUNTRIES, HELD ON 9 AND 10 APRIL 1990

1. The Sixth Ministerial Conference between the European Community and its Member States, the countries of Central America and Panama, and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries on the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and the countries of the Central American Isthmus, inaugurated in Costa Rica in 1984 and thereafter pursued at annual meetings, was held in Dublin on 9 and 10 April 1990.

2. Those taking part in the Conference were:

For the European Community

Ireland
H.E. Mr Gerard COLLINS, T.D.
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Italy
H.E. Mr Ivo BUTINI
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg
H.E. Mr Georges WOHLFART
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Netherlands
H.E. Mr Hans VAN DEN BROEK
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Portugal
H.E. Mr Joao DE DEUS PINHEIRO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom
H.E. Mr Timothy SAINSBURY, MP
Under Secretary of State,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Belgium
H.E. Mr Mark EYSKENS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Denmark
H.E. Mr Benny KIMBERG
Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Federal Republic of Germany
H.E. Mr Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

Greece
H.E. Mr Panayotis TSOUNIS
Ambassador of Greece to Ireland

Spain
H.E. Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ ORDOÑEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs

France
H.E. Mr Roland DUMAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Commission
H.E. Mr Abel Matutes
Member of the Commission

For Central America and Panama

Costa Rica
H.E. Mr Rodrigo MADRIGAL NIETO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

El Salvador
H.E. Mr Jose Manuel PACAS CASTRO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Guatemala
H.E. Mr Ariel RIVERA IRIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Honduras
H.E. Mr Mario CARIAS ZAPATA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Nicaragua
H.E. Mr Javier CHAMORRO
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Panama
H.E. Mr Julio E. LINARES
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries

Colombia
H.E. Mrs Clemencia FORERO DE CASTELLANOS
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mexico
H.E. Mr Fernando SOLANA
Secretary for External Relations

Venezuela
H.E. Mr Reinaldo FIGUEREDO PLANCHART
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SCAEI)

Mr Marco Antonio VILLAMAR CONTRERAS
Secretary General

3. The participants examined issues of mutual interest in the context of the dialogue and cooperation established in the past decade. They welcomed the positive evolution of the regional peace process in Central America. They agreed that there has been progress compared to the serious prospects which characterised the area at the end of the 70ies and the beginning of the 80ies. This period was characterised by lack of democracy in some countries of the region, external intervention, border incidents, a high level of violence, a massive flux of refugees and other negative factors. The Central American peace process helped to counter these negative factors and in this it enjoyed the support, often reiterated, of the European Community.

The mediation efforts of the Contadora Group followed by the Central American dialogue initiated by the Esquipulas process, have allowed for detailed negotiation aimed at the achievement of lasting peace, genuine pluralism, democratic and participative processes, respect for human rights and International Law, stability and social and economic development of the region.

They welcomed the increasing involvement in Central America of the United Nations and of the Organisation of the American States, whose participation has created a new climate of confidence in the relations between the Central American

countries. Accordingly, they encouraged the Secretaries-General of both organisations to pursue their important contribution towards peace in the region.

4. Taking into account that the critical economic situation in Central America is further deteriorating, the Ministers of the European Community and of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries reaffirmed their Governments' commitment and willingness to continue actively supporting the efforts deployed by the Central American countries in the framework of the Esquipulas process. The Ministers of the European Community reaffirmed the importance of intensifying economic cooperation between the European Community and Central America, aimed at strengthening the economic integration of the region and supporting its economic development and social progress in the interest of greater political stability.

The Ministers called on the European Commission to seek with Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela means of coordinating Community aid with aid from those three countries for the countries of the Central American Isthmus, with the aim of increasing the overall effectiveness of cooperation.

The Ministers agreed to reiterate the importance of international cooperation as a parallel element indispensable in the political efforts towards peace in the area, as expressed by the Central American Presidents at their San Isidro de Coronado Summit meeting in December last and reiterated in the Montelimar declaration on 3 April 1990.

The Ministers of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela reiterated that the economic support of the international community was indispensable in the peace process and, in this regard, they pledged the support of their Governments.

5. The Ministers agreed that the best existing option to achieve a durable solution to the Central American crisis, as illustrated by progress already made despite difficulties and obstacles encountered, remains full compliance with the Agreements subscribed to in the framework of the Esquipulas process. At the same time they underlined the need to respect the norms and principles of International Law, and more specifically the U.N. Charter and the Charter of the Organisation of American States.

6. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of the full participation of peoples in genuinely democratic and pluralistic political processes and stressed the necessity for all countries in the region to respect these processes, human rights, the rule of law, the separation of institutional powers and, in particular, to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

They considered that this should facilitate the promotion of social justice, sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States and the right of all peoples freely and without external interference of any kind to determine their political, economic and social model.

The Ministers recalled that the European Parliament, in the Community budget for 1990, included a provision to finance actions aimed at reinforcing democratic processes in Central America.

7. The Ministers also considered that, in accordance with the Esquipulas Agreements, active encouragement should be given to an internal dialogue aimed, through national reconciliation and without fear, at establishing or improving genuine pluralist democracy involving the promotion of social justice and guaranteeing full and effective respect for all human rights, for civil and political liberties, and for economic, social and cultural rights.

In this connection, the Ministers of the European Community and of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela strongly urged all parties to reach agreement on a cessation of hostilities in the states of the region that at present suffer from actions by irregular groups, through appropriate measures designed to achieve an effective cease-fire, in accordance with the provisions of the Esquipulas II Agreement.

They stressed the importance of complying with the Agreements subscribed to by the Central American Presidents in the Tela and San Isidro de Coronado summits for the promotion of peace, security and democracy in Central America, commitments which were ratified and reiterated in Montelimar.

The participants urged all irregular forces operating in the area to join in the constitutional political processes of their respective countries, in accordance with the Joint Programme for, on the one hand, the voluntary demobilisation, repatriation and relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and of their relatives, in Nicaragua and elsewhere, and, on the other hand, assistance in the demobilisation of all those involved in armed actions in other countries of the region, when they request this on a voluntary basis as confirmed by the Montelimar declaration.

8. The Ministers underlined the importance of elections in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica since the last ministerial conference of San Pedro Sula. In all those instances, elections were held freely, democratically and fairly in conformity with the spirit of Esquipulas II, thus reinforcing the democratic processes in those countries.

The Ministers also stated that the recent elections held in Nicaragua and which had been announced by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua at the Costa del Sol summit, represent a historic event for this country.

The Central American and the European Ministers agreed that the elections in Nicaragua took place freely, democratically and fairly, in accordance with the Esquipulas Agreements as underlined by the corresponding electoral organisations and the Observers of the United Nations, the Organisation of American States and the European Parliament, inter alia.

They emphasised that the afore-mentioned elections should promote the reinforcement and consolidation of democratic institutionality and of the rule of law in Nicaragua. They also welcomed the determination of the government of Nicaragua to take all steps necessary to bring about an orderly, complete and peaceful handover to the incoming government in the framework of the Protocol of transfer.

They underlined the positive role of international observation in the electoral processes, in accordance with point 4 of the Esquipulas process.

The Ministers welcomed the agreement reached at Toncontin, Honduras, and confirmed by the Summit of the Central American Presidents at Montelimar, to implement the voluntary demobilisation, repatriation and relocation of the Nicaraguan resistance and of their relatives, which would doubtless constitute a major contribution to democratisation and national reconciliation. They welcomed the call on ONUCA and CIAV to take the necessary steps to ensure the appropriate support for the demobilisation and disarming of members of the resistance within Nicaragua or outside it, and noted that the Central American Presidents agreed that this is to begin forthwith and be completed by 25 April 1990 at the latest.

The Ministers welcomed the appreciation by the Central American Presidents for the cooperation of the government of Honduras for the demobilisation of the Nicaraguan resistance.

9. They expressed their agreement with the call for an immediate and effective end of hostilities in El Salvador, through a frank and constructive dialogue aimed at the integration of the FMLN into the peaceful life of the country, in a climate of safety and respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In this spirit, the Ministers expressed great satisfaction at the signature in Geneva on 4 April 1990, of the document in which there is an agreement to promptly relaunch, under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the dialogue between the government of El Salvador and the FMLN aimed at achieving, as soon as possible, through frank and open negotiations, the end of the armed conflict in that country.

Furthermore, they agreed that in order to strengthen the peace process and democratisation in the region it was important to comply with all the provisions of part III of the above-mentioned Joint Programme, called : "Assistance in the voluntary demobilisation of the members of the FMLN".

10. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction that the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV) and the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) had been successfully established in the Central American countries and were playing a valuable role in the development of the peace process. The Ministers of the European Community reiterated their strong support for the work being done by both ONUCA and the CIAV.

The Ministers welcomed the decision to extend the mandate of ONUCA to contribute to the implementation of the demobilisation process of the Nicaraguan resistance.

The Ministers stressed the importance of the existence of the political verification mechanisms of the Esquipulas Agreements. They also pointed to the potential of the national reconciliation committees to contribute to achieving the objectives of the peace process. In this sense, they welcomed the agreement reached between the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and the UNRG at the Oslo meeting.

11. The Ministers reiterated their conviction that it was essential for all countries with links to and interests in the region to make a genuine contribution towards creating the necessary conditions for establishing peace and democracy and securing economic development in Central America.

In this regard, they reiterated their firm request that regional or extra-regional governments which openly or covertly aid the irregular forces in the area immediately cease that aid, apart from humanitarian assistance which would contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out by the Central American Presidents in the Tela and San Isidro de Coronado summits. The Ministers took note of the appeal in the Montelimar Summit for funds approved for the Nicaraguan resistance to be channelled to CIAV and used for the reintegration into the normal life of the community of those who surrender arms to ONUCA.

They also stressed the importance of the commitment by the Presidents of the Central American countries to prevent the use of their own territory by persons, organisations or groups whose aim is to destabilise the governments of the Central American countries.

12. The Ministers welcomed the decision taken by the five Central American Presidents to promote and set a time-table for the negotiations pending on security, verification and arms control and limitation.

13. The Ministers took note of the decision taken by the Central American Presidents to condemn acts of terrorism in the region and to renew their call for the cessation of all kinds of violent action directly or indirectly harming the civil

population and productive infrastructure and to call for the immediate release of all persons held by irregular forces or terrorist groups.

14. The Ministers welcomed the progress achieved in the process of establishing the Central American Parliament; they expressed their satisfaction concerning the elections that have already been held by Honduras with a view to the establishment of the Parliament, the approval by Nicaragua and the deposit of the instruments of ratification by El Salvador and Guatemala.

They also reaffirmed the importance of the Central American Parliament as a permanent forum in which the peoples of the area could formulate recommendations on the political, economic, social and cultural problems of Central America and confirmed their conviction that the establishment of that Parliament would represent valuable progress for the integration of the region.

The Ministers of the European Community recalled that, in close collaboration with the European Parliament, they maintained their decision to lend their technical and financial support to the process of establishing the Central American Parliament, both in its material and technical organisation and in the holding of the electoral processes. They also expressed the hope that the ratification process of the Central American Parliament would be concluded in the light of the new political atmosphere in the region. They also welcomed the proposal made by Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela which reaffirmed their intention to give their full support to the process of establishment and functioning of the Central American Parliament.

15. The Ministers expressed concern over the acute socio-economic problems of Central America. They recognised that the external debt service for some countries of Central America and forms a heavy burden on their political, economic and social development. They reiterated that all the parties concerned should contribute to the solution of this problem. The Ministers of Central America and requested the support of the Ministers of the European Community in considering in a positive way the renegotiation of this debt.

The Ministers of the European Community reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America -PEC-, as a way of assisting the efforts being made under the Esquipulas II Agreement.

The Ministers of Central America welcomed the interest of the European Community in supporting that plan as well as the statement it had made at the meeting between the Central American Governments, and the Governments and Cooperating Institutions in the framework of the PEC, held in Geneva, from

4 to 6 July 1989, aimed at backing up the deployment of the necessary efforts for the intensification of cooperation for the region.

The Central American Ministers welcomed the Community's decision to give an adequate and positive answer to the call they formulated at the San Jose V ministerial meeting, to support the efforts which would lead to the restructuring, reactivation and strengthening of the economic integration process of the region, particularly the establishment of a regional system of payments destined to foster interregional trade, which led to the adoption of the corresponding document signed during the present meeting.

The Ministers of the European Community took note with satisfaction of the agreement by the Central American Presidents to hold an economic summit to take political decisions in this field.

16. The Ministers underlined the substantial efforts made in the field of refugees and repatriates within the framework of the "agreements of the International Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Central America" which took place in Guatemala in May 1989 and pointed to the urgent need to give timely impulse to the integrated programmes of assistance and development for returnees and displaced persons which would favour full integration into their respective communities within the institutional and structural context of their countries.

In this respect, the Ministers of the European Community expressed their interest in implementing some of those programmes or projects which are to be defined jointly with the affected countries and the competent international organisations.

17. The parties also welcomed with satisfaction the beginning of the operations by the Central American Environment and Development Committee, which is the first regional cooperation mechanism destined to promote the optimum and rational use of the area's natural resources, as well as the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment in the countries of the area. The European Ministers expressed their interest in supporting these objectives in appropriate ways.

18. The Ministers agreed that the abuse of drugs consumption and its illicit trafficking constitute one of the most serious threats which both the developing countries and the developed countries are being faced with. The Ministers of the European Community and of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela welcomed the Regional Agreement for the eradication of illicit drug trafficking (Montelimar, 3 April 1990) and expressed their strong hope to see its prompt implementation. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the conclusions reached at the United Nations special session on narcotics, drugs and psychotropic

substances, held from 20 to 23 February 1990. They offered their best wishes for the success of the World Ministerial Summit on Drug Demand Reduction and the Cocaine Threat being held in London on 9 - 11 April 1990.

They reaffirmed the will of their governments to cooperate in combating the drugs threat and to implement the global programme of action adopted by the United Nations special session. They also affirmed their willingness to promote cooperation by the Community and its member States, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela with the countries of the Central American Isthmus in this field.

19. The participants in the Dublin Conference expressed satisfaction at the results of their dialogue and they decided to meet next year in Central America in accordance with the alternation rule.

20. The participants in the Dublin Conference expressed their profound thanks to the Government of Ireland at the initiative of which this Conference was held. They likewise thank the people of Dublin for the excellent and warm welcome as well as for the efficient organisation which led to its very successful outcome.

ANNEX II

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE COUNTRIES PARTY TO THE GENERAL TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PANAMA RESULTING FROM THE CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES, THE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA, AND COLOMBIA, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA AS CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES, HELD IN DUBLIN ON 9 AND 10 APRIL 1990

(SAN JOSE VI)

1. The Community and the Central American countries welcomed the continued intensification of the political dialogue and economic co-operation between the two regions introduced by the 1985 Luxembourg Agreement. They emphasized the need to pursue to a successful conclusion the peace process started at Esquipulas by the Presidents of the countries of the region and reaffirmed the linkage between economic and social development, democracy and peace.

   In this context, both parties reaffirmed the importance they attached to implementing the decisions adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 6 and 7 August 1989, which represented an important step towards a return to peace and political stability in the region.

   Similarly, both parties acknowledged the importance of fulfilling the undertakings which the Presidents of the countries of Central America had given at their summit meeting held at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, on 10, 11 and 12 December 1989; they also recalled the appeal which the Central American Presidents had addressed to the international community to step up aid to the region given that international co-operation was a vital parallel factor in political endeavours to achieve peace in the region.

   The Community Ministers congratulated the Central American Governments on the unfolding of the peace process as reflected in free, participatory elections, most recently in Nicaragua, and in the national reconciliation currently in progress in El Salvador.

   The Community reaffirmed its resolve to support the efforts of the Central American countries in the search for peace, the consolidation of democracy and sustained economic development in the region. It accordingly recognized that the Central American economic summit called by the Presidents of the region in their Montelimar Declaration was of the greatest importance and it welcomed the calling of that meeting.

2. The Community and the Central American countries recalled the main objectives and measures laid down in the Luxembourg Agreement. They also reiterated that the endeavours for mutual co-operation would continue along the lines defined at the previous ministerial meetings, especially San José IV in Hamburg and San José V in San Pedro Sula, in particular with regard to emergency measures and measures aimed at reactivating, restructuring and strengthening the process of economic integration in Central America.

   In this connection the Community and its Member States pledged to maintain continuing support for the studies, proposals and measures directed at regional integration and at improved incorporation of the Central American economy into the world economy.

3. The Ministers noted that, despite improved economic results in some countries of the region in 1989, the overall economic situation of the Central American countries remained very serious, with continuing conflicts in parts of the region and the deterioration of certain factors in the international economic climate, in particular the rise in interest rates and the fall in world prices of certain commodities exported by the region.

   In the Ministers' opinion, this situation called for policies aimed at economic adjustment and modernization, the improvement of the socio-economic structures of each country and the strengthening of Central American economic integration.

   The Ministers acknowledged the particular importance of international co-operation in providing support for these endeavours.

4. Both parties welcomed the new stage reached in co-operation between the Community and the Central American countries which made it possible to set up, with financial and technical assistance from the Community, a new regional payments system intended to revive regional trade within Central America.

   The Community's decision to lend its support to this system was a positive step in response to the appeal addressed to it by the region at the San José V ministerial meeting in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, for support for efforts at restructuring, reactivation and strengthening of the process for the economic integration of the region. This decision was consistent with the dialogue between the Community and the Central American countries, the objectives of which are peace, stability, pluralistic democracy and sustained economic and social development in the region.

   The decision provided support for the Central American countries' commitment to the progressive liberalization of regional trade, considered an important factor for the restructuring, reactivation and strengthening of economic integration in the region, the restoring of the convertibility of the Central American countries' currencies and the fuller integration of the region into international trade.

   The Community decision took account of the economic restructuring effort undertaken by some countries in the region and was intended to strengthen the region's will to continue introducing reforms designed to improve the way economies operated.

5. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the level of overall Community aid, which had remained at about ECU 100 million for 1989 despite the technical difficulties encountered in the administration of food aid. They noted that all the operations initiated since the Hamburg ministerial meeting had proceeded satisfactorily.

6. Recalling paragraph 14 of the Joint Political Communiqué, the Ministers of the Community, in close co-operation with the European Parliament, confirmed their decision to lend technical and financial support to the process of establishing the Central American Parliament, both as regards its material and technical organization and in the holding of electoral processes.

7. Both parties expressed their satisfaction regarding the meeting of the International Conference on Refugees in Central America (CIREFCA), held at the end of May 1989 in Guatemala, which had resulted in a co-ordinated plan of action, supported by the international community, to aid refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region. They considered that the plan formed the reference framework for operations in this field and recalled that implementation of the projects provided for in the plan of action would contribute to the process of peace and reconciliation in the region. Within this framework the Community had already, since June 1989, implemented projects in various Central American countries.

Both parties agreed that recent political events would lead to significant flows of refugees returning to their countries of origin. This situation would require a considerable effort on the part of the whole international community. The next meeting of the CIREFCA, to be held in New York on 25 and 26 June 1990, would be of particular importance, since it would provide an opportunity for the Central American countries to present their priority projects and for the international community to take up the problem. The Community repeated its previous undertakings and said that it was prepared to provide substantial support for the voluntary return of refugees and for their reintegration into their communities of origin.

In accordance with the humanitarian principles to which they attached great importance, both parties confirmed the priority they gave to the voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin, which was the ideal solution to the problem, or, if the conditions were not suitable for such repatriation, to aid for refugees in the host country. In this context, the Ministers were particularly attentive to the emphasis which the International Conference had placed on the conditions of security, integrity and respect for human rights in which the voluntary return of refugees to their country or place of origin should take place, and agreed to continue the constant monitoring of compliance with these criteria.

The Community will consider the possibility of assisting Nicaragua and El Salvador in projects facilitating job creation to support the resettlement of demobilized irregular groups, the repatriation of skilled people and, insofar as necessary, emergency food aid.

They also acknowledged the need for a further stepping-up of the promotion and implementation of plans for the protection of the environment and integrated development for host communities to the thousands of refugees, returnees or displaced persons in the region.

8. Both parties were pleased with the success of the first meeting, held in Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1989 under the auspices of the United Nations, between the Governments of the Central American countries and the Governments and institutions co-operating in the Special Economic Co-operation Plan for Central America (PEC).

The Central American side particularly appreciated the European Community's attendance at that meeting and its undertaking that it would make all the necessary efforts to intensify co-operation with Central America.

The Community and the Central American countries also welcomed the fact that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of 19 December 1989, entitled "Special Economic Co-operation Plan for Central America", had been adopted by general agreement.

In view of the PEC's positive support for regional development and of the decision adopted on 3 April 1990 by the Central American Presidents at their summit meeting in Montelimar (Nicaragua), the Central American countries urged the Community Ministers to support approaches to the UNDP's Governing Council requesting it, in its next programming period, to allocate to the PEC resources equivalent to or greater than those granted in 1988 for its launching. They also urged them to participate in the sectoral meetings to be held from the second quarter of this year.

In this connection both parties stressed the urgent need for the largest possible number of countries to take an active part and for the international community to be encouraged to make commitments at those sectoral meetings.

9. Both parties welcomed the progress made in the procedures for the accession of several Central American countries to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This had already resulted in one country from the region acceding to GATT in November 1989.

The Community strongly encouraged the other applicant countries to keep up their efforts and assured the Central American countries of its continued support within GATT in order to further as far as possible their integration into the multilateral trading system in the manner most appropriate to their development requirements and to the efforts being made by them in that connection. The Community side recognized the Central American efforts to act in co-ordination in the Uruguay Round negotiations through the work of the Central American Ambassadors' Group (GRUCA) in Geneva. The Community was prepared, in the context of its current technical assistance programmes in relation to GATT and the Uruquay Round, to examine requests for assistance from the Central American countries.

Both parties stressed the importance of the results already obtained in the GATT Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations. They stressed the positive nature of the Community's decision to apply progressively, even while the Uruguay Round negotiations were continuing, unilateral tariff reductions for certain tropical products of interest to the Central American countries.

The Community and the Central American countries participating in the Uruguay Round negotiations expressed their firm determination to continue their efforts in the current stage of the negotiations in order to reach a substantial, balanced final agreement on the basis of the Punta del Este Declaration and the results of the mid-term review.

10. Both parties recognized the need to give a further boost to trade between the two regions. They noted the positive contribution of the GSP and the improvements made to the System for 1990 in respect of products exported from the region. They also agreed on the usefulness of examining within the Subcommittee on Commodities and Trade Co-operation and in the Joint Committee ways of ensuring that the tariff concessions granted by the Community would achieve their full effect. Here, the Community pointed out that it would be possible to take advantage of the regional cumulative-origin rule within the GSP and that this could be of benefit to the region provided that administrative co-operation conditions were right.

In this context, two technical workshops had been organized in Central America during 1989, enabling Community experts to inform firms of the opportunities available under the GSP and how these could best be exploited. Both parties agreed to continue this effort.

11. The Community informed the Central American side of the progress made in Community integration and the completion of the European single market, which had already stimulated economic growth in the countries of the Community and had led to a significant increase in Community imports in recent years, making it clear that the completion of a large, unified European market would stimulate the world economy.

The Central American side reiterated its concern at the effects which the single market might have in the region and confirmed its interest in the EEC taking steps to provide wide-ranging information on the opportunities for trade open to the region; examples of these were a study promoted by the European Commission in 1990 and the arrangement of information seminars for interested regional groups. At the same time, it asked the Community that there should be analysis, discussion and exchange of views on the matter in the Subcommittee on Commodities and Trade Co-operation.

The Community expressed its conviction that the completion of the single market would have a favourable impact on trade with Central America. It confirmed that it would continue to pay attention to the concerns of the Central American countries in this connection. It was agreed that the matter would be the subject of regular exchanges of views within the Subcommittee on Commodities and Trade Co-operation.

12. Both parties acknowledged that bananas were a commodity of major significance in trade between the two regions and that banana production was a factor of major impact on Central American economies. The Community side, which was currently studying the arrangements to apply to Community imports of bananas with a view to the single market, would endeavour to find a solution that took into consideration the interests of the countries of Central America. In that spirit, it would seek to avoid the new arrangements resulting in a deterioration in exports from these countries.

The two parties restated their concern over the Central American countries' loss of export earnings following the drop in the prices of certain commodities traditionally exported by the region, a concern increased by the region's great dependence on those commodities and the structural nature of the difficulties which those commodities faced, and they again voiced their conviction that it was especially important to encourage steps to diversify exports in order to reduce the level of that dependence. They also emphasized the need to improve the operation of world commodity markets in order to increase their transparency and in particular to improve the operation of the existing international commodity agreements in line with market trends.

The two parties recalled the content of the San José III, IV and V economic communiqués and the Community agreed to devote attention to the problems caused in the region by variations in the volume of earnings from commodity exports. They accordingly agreed to tackle the subject at the next meeting of the Specialist Subcommittee and the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee.

In this context, recognizing the negative effects of the current situation of the coffee market on the economies of coffee-producing countries, the Community reaffirmed the need to resume negotiations in the International Coffee Organization as soon as possible in order to arrive at a new and better Agreement which resolves the problems raised by the 1983 Agreement, while being fair to both producers and consumers.

The two parties emphasized the need for the Central American countries to widen the range of their exportable goods and their markets. That process should include both diversification of production, which was currently over-reliant on traditional tropical agricultural products, and greater involvement in the processing, marketing, transport and distribution of such products.

13. The States of Central America and of the Community took the view that external debt had become a critical problem for the development of the Central American countries. The burdensome debt-servicing obligations, which had become even more onerous following the rise in international interest rates, meant a major reduction in those countries' importing capacity and in the level of their investments, jeopardizing even further their development and growth.

In view of the scale of the problem, the Ministers of Central America and of the Community agreed to continue their efforts to implement the international debt strategy in conjunction with all other parties concerned. That strategy had enabled a balanced solution to be found to the debt problem of one of the countries in the region, the restructuring policy steadfastly implemented by that country having led to considerable commitments on the part of the multilateral financial institutions, many governments and the creditor banks in order to arrive at that solution.

The Community Ministers stated that they were prepared to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, the necessary support to ensure that the strategy was fully applied to any Central American country which adopted the economic restructuring policies approved by the international community.

14. Emphasizing the far-reaching implications of the Community's decision to devote, from 1989, substantial resources to the setting-up of the regional payments system, the Ministers examined thoroughly the conditions needed for the satisfactory implementation of this project and the other aspects of the programme presented by the Central American side at the San José V Conference in San Pedro Sula aimed at strengthening the regional integration process.

With regard to the payments system, both sides repeated that, in accordance with the financing agreement signed in Dublin on 9 April 1990, on the occasion of the ministerial conference, the Community contribution to the system was based on the understanding that the Central American side would do everything to ensure maximum effectiveness, and in particular that it would implement on time its commitments on the progressive dismantling of obstacles to regional trade.

The Central American countries reiterated their commitment to the project and said that efforts were being made to enable it to be implemented.

Accordingly, and in the light of the outcome of the evaluations to be made of the system as regards honouring the commitments entered into and the correct functioning of the system, the Community would give favourable consideration to continued financial support for the two years following the first year of operation.

15. On the subject of special action to aid the countries with a lower level of development having chronic regional trade deficits (Honduras and Nicaragua), the two parties recognized that the harmonious development of regional trade and the long-term balance of the regional payments system called for the sustained strengthening of the export capability of those two countries. They noted the statement by the Commission of the European Communities that the studies relating to a project directed towards that objective were at a very advanced stage and that a financing proposal would very soon be submitted to the relevant Community bodies, which would examine it in a constructive spirit.

16. Both parties re-affirmed that the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) was an essential instrument in the region's development and emphasized the need for Central American governments to give it their firm backing.

The parties accordingly welcomed the progress made in the policy of strengthening the legal and institutional, financial, operational and political support aspects of the CABEI, as borne out by the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Governors in September 1989 and January 1990. They considered it essential that those decisions should be implemented to enable the Bank to play the leading role reserved for it in the process of economic recovery in the region.

For its part, the Community had in 1989 continued its contribution towards strengthening the CABEI by deciding to grant a further ECU 6 million to the PAPIC programme of loans to SMEs, which was managed by the CABEI, and by granting the CABEI technical assistance aimed at strengthening its organization. To the Community's contribution to the PAPIC should be added the contributions made by the Community's Member States.

The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the new resources made available to the PAPIC programme would enable a steady and substantial flow of loans to continue to be made to SMEs in the region for several years.

Moreover, the Community had asked the Commission to examine the work done on strengthening the CABEI's institutions and to prepare a report on the subject with a view to the possible participation of those Community Member States which so desired in an increase in the Bank's capital, following the entry into force of the Protocol of Amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which made it possible for countries outside the region to become full members of the CABEI.

The Central American Ministers again expressed great eagerness that the European Investment Bank should contribute to the financing of regional projects of special significance for their countries or other forms of co-operation which promote development in the region.

17. The Central American countries pointed to the need for financial resources to support efforts being made by the Central American countries to stabilize the balance of payments position. With that in mind, they reported on action undertaken to strengthen both financially and institutionally the Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization under the Special Plan for Economic Co-operation with Central America (PEC). The Central American side intended to keep the Community informed of this process, with a view to considering possibilities for co-operation when appropriate.

18. The Ministers recalled the statements made at the San José V ministerial meeting and reiterated the need to continue supporting the Central American regional bodies in the important work of restructuring, reactivating and strengthening the process of integration in Central America.

19. Both parties examined their co-operation as a whole and the outlook for co-operation in the future, in particular in view of the outcome of the Joint Committee which met in Brussels in June 1989.

The parties recognized that the programme of restructuring, reactivation and strengthening of regional integration, presented by the Central American side at San Pedro Sula, would contribute very significantly to the achievement of the regional objectives of stimulating their economies and strengthening the basic instruments of the Central American integration process and facilitate the region's integration into new world trade patterns. They therefore confirmed their wish to give the highest priority to this programme. They believed that the programme would take up a large part of the Community's co-operation resources; nevertheless, the Central American Ministers asked that the Community should give adequate support to future programmes and projects consonant with it. At the same time, regional or national projects should continue.

In this context, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the progress to date of the regional programmes and projects already being implemented with support from the Community and its Member States, in particular in the fields of food security, health, the strengthening of co-operatives, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, agricultural research and air navigation. They were also pleased with the progress made on transfrontier development projects, especially the Trifinio Plan.

The Central American side referred to the value of the Panama-Costa Rica border development project, for which initial appraisals had been carried out. The Community stated that the implementation of this project would require a series of agreements to be concluded between the two Governments on, among other things, transfrontier movement. The Community would also look into the possibility of giving its support to the Republic of Panama's efforts to join, gradually but steadily, in the processes of regional integration.

20. Both parties emphasized the interest of continuing the efforts already underway in the field of scientific and technical co-operation. Those efforts would be stimulated by the work of the ad hoc Subcommittee on Scientific and Technical Co-operation set up at the last meeting of the Joint Committee.

Both parties recognized the importance of the measures undertaken, such as grants, research projects and seminars in the field of medicine, agriculture, geology and biotechnology.

The Central American side saw it as important that co-operation in science and technology be formulated in accordance with regional priorities so that it led to a strengthening of local scientific and technological capacity.

Both parties agreed that a meeting of the relevant Subcommittee should be convened at the earliest opportunity in order to determine the co-operation programme for 1990-1991, in accordance with regional priorities and with Community policy in this field.

21. Both parties expressed their interest in transition to the second stage of the programme for co-operation on energy in productive activities in the rural sector. The completion of the feasibility studies conducted by the regional technical secretariat had enabled priority energy co-operation projects to be selected, encouraging the efficient use of forestry resources and hydroelectric potential, inter alia.

22. The Community and the countries of Central America undertook to step up their co-operation in protecting the environment in Central America with a view to supporting, by carrying out studies or pilot projects, the definition and the implementation of a strategy for safeguarding the region's natural resources that would achieve a fair balance between the interests of local people, the requirements of development and the need to preserve Central America's natural heritage, in particular its rain forest.

The Community and the Central American countries agreed to ensure that concern for safeguarding the environment both in worldwide and regional terms was adequately reflected in the various aspects of their co-operation. In this context, both sides welcomed the start of operations by the Central American Environment and Development Committee (CCAD), the first regional co-operation mechanism for promoting the optimum and rational use of natural resources and the protection and improvement of the environment of the countries of the region.

In view of the importance of the CCAD's activities, the Central American side asked the Community to offer it technical and financial assistance enabling it to implement the programmes drawn up by the Committee.

The Community said it would duly examine the requests submitted to it for measures corresponding to the above objectives.

The parties would take an active part in drafting a World Convention on Climate.

23. With a view to the essential diversification of production in the Central American countries, both parties emphasized the development of industrial co-operation between the two regions, as part of a strategy of broadening the base for exports from the Central American Isthmus.

Both sides recalled the statements made by the Central American countries at the third meeting of the Joint Co-operation Committee at which it was recognized that industrial co-operation was a priority for the region and that it was of special relevance as part of the natural follow-up to the programme for reactivating trade.

Both sides also recalled that, at that meeting, the Community had said it was prepared to support a programme of industrial co-operation for the countries of the region and that the Joint Committee had proposed to set up a technical working party to examine the matter.

The Ministers expressed their conviction that in the field of industrial development co-operation the main responsibilities fell to economic agents themselves and that the role of the public authorities was to encourage, instigate and facilitate the conclusion of investment projects. With this in mind, the Central American side reported the setting-up of the Interinstitutional Group for the Industrial Sector (GISI), consisting of representatives of private-sector business and of regional organizations, in order to encourage industrial promotion and development in the region. Both sides acknowledged that it was essential to create a climate of confidence which would attract European investment to the region. The establishment of peace, the consolidation of democracy, the maintenance of stable institutions and sound economic policies were absolutely essential factors for creating such a climate of confidence.

The Ministers agreed that the countries of the region had the primary responsibility for creating a favourable environment to attract foreign investment. In this context the Community welcomed the accession of certain Central American countries to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) set up under the auspices of the World Bank and stressed the importance of continuing on this course, notably by means of bilateral investment-protection agreements.

The Community recalled the various initiatives taken in the field of industrial co-operation in 1989, such as the signing of an agreement making possible the use of the International Investment Partners financial facility with Costa Rica, various trade promotion operations, export-training seminars for Central American managers and preparatory studies aimed at diversifying exports; these initiatives were in addition to the other programmes mentioned above.

24. As agreed at the last meeting of the Joint Committee and having regard to the importance of the agricultural sector for the political stability and economic and social development of the region, both sides highlighted their preparedness to strengthen their co-operation in that sector, striving inter alia to consolidate agro-industrial development processes.

25. With regard to other areas of co-operation, both sides emphasized the mutual interest of promoting co-operation in the sectors of tourism and fisheries, while taking environmental aspects into account. These two sectors were well suited to the establishment of joint ventures between European and Central American partners, since the two sides' contributions could complement each other particularly well.

26. Both sides also welcomed the efforts made concerning the development of human resources, with most Community co-operation projects including a major training element.

They also stressed the positive experience of recent years as regards the training of senior Central American civil servants.

The parties were in agreement that mutual co-operation programmes planned in future should give special consideration to the needs of Central American indigenous communities.

Recalling the importance of the participation of women, with equal rights and responsibilities, in the development process, the Ministers agreed that, in conducting their co-operation, and in particular in operations aimed at developing human resources, all opportunities to enhance the role of women should be actively sought out and utilized.

27. The Ministers took note that, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Ministers of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela a year ago at the San José V meeting to contribute to the objectives of the economic dialogue between the European Community and Central America, the Ministers of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela distributed to the other participants in the Conference a paper entitled "Co-operation by Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela with Central America". This provided an inventory, an assessment and an outline of prospects regarding those countries' co-operation with the Central American region.

The Ministers of the Central American countries welcomed the tabling of this paper and expressed their willingness to put into practice the proposals contained in it.

The Ministers called on the European Commission to seek with Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela means of co-ordinating Community aid with aid from those three countries for the countries of the Central American Isthmus, with the aim of increasing the overall effectiveness of co-operation.